

**Gleeson Quarries Huntly Limited & Gleeson Managed Fill  
Limited – District and Regional Resource consents for  
new fill sites within quarry landholding**

**Cultural Impact Assessment**



**Report prepared by Norman Hill (on behalf of Waahi  
Whaanui Trust) for Gleeson and Cox Limited**

**12 September 2020**

## HE WHAKATAU

E kore tenei whakaoranga e huri ki tua o aku mokopuna  
Maaku ano hei hanga I toku nei whare  
Ko nga poupou he mahoe, he patete, ko te tahuu he hinau  
Me whakatupu ki te hua o te rengarenga me whakapakari  
ki te hua o te kawariki  
Tera ano aku nei hoa kei nga topito o te ao  
Ko nga humeka ko nga kamura me nga parakimete  
Ahakoa nga mano huri atu ki te hamarietanga  
Mahue mai ki ahau  
Kotahi mano, e rima rau, tekau ma rua  
Ko ahau kei roto, ko te atua toku piringa  
Ka puta ka ora

These things will not continue beyond the time of my descendants  
I shall fashion my house, the supporting posts of Mahoe and Patete, the ridgepole will be of Hinau  
Those who inhabit that house shall be raised on  
Rengarenga and nurtured on kawariki  
My friends will come from all parts of the world  
From the working classes of the shoemakers, carpenters and blacksmiths  
Regardless of the multitudes who seek salvation elsewhere  
Even if I am left with thousand, five hundred, fifty or even twelve  
I am secure, for God is my refuge  
and we shall overcome

Na Te Wherowhero

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Tangata Whenua – Waahi Whaanui Trust

Waahi Whanui Trust (Whanui) is an umbrella organisation of six marae within the catchment area of Huntly. The six marae (Te Ohaaki, Kaitumutumu, Matuhuru, Te Kauri, Taupiri and Waahi Paa) affiliate to Ngaati Mahuta, Ngaati Whawhaakia and Ngaati Kuirangi hapuu (subtribe). As an umbrella entity, the organisation aims to provide a robust support, protective and developmental system to the local whanau, marae and hapuu, inclusive of our natural environs.

Whanui have been designated the role of Kaitiaki guardian, custodian and protector of the environment and all its natural resources. This term is used in a holistic sense to ensure the well-being not only of the physical environment such as forests, water, air and soil, but also to maintain the spiritual balance of the environment by replacing what is taken. It is not simply the exercise of traditional property rights, but it is to practice an active exercise of power in a manner beneficial to the resource.

This ensures that the wounds that Papatuanuku suffers, are returned in a form that will restore or enhance the balance of the environment and to guarantee that the wairua of the environment circulates as a whole entity without “cuts and bruises”.

### 1.2 Tangata Whenua Values

Whanui values are outlined below and include:

- **Manaakitanga** - Giving prestige to or elevating the prestige of individuals or organizations through the expression of affection, hospitality, generosity and mutual respect;
- **Rangatiratanga** - Finding opportunities to develop Maori, Indigenous self-determination of taangata whenua through mana atua, mana tuupuna and mana Whenua;
- **Whaanaungatanga** - Affirming the relationships that taangata whenua and other people have to each other individually or with whaanau, and iwi through a common whakapapa and reciprocal obligations inherent in that relationship;
- **Kotahitanga** - Demonstrating commitment and unity of purpose in pursuit of a vision;

- **Kaitiakitanga** - Exercising the responsibility that we have to our collectives of whānau, hapu and iwi to protect the environment for future generations;
- **Mana Tupuna/Whakapapa** - connecting us to the past, present and future and ultimately to one another;

### 1.3 Purpose

The purpose of this Cultural Impact Assessment is to recognise mana whenua cultural heritage, traditional and spiritual connections and values associated with the project area of Quarries Huntly Limited (Gleeson Quarries, owned by Gleeson and Cox Ltd and Gleeson Managed Fill Limited including indigenous ecosystem, vegetation and landform modification. It determines appropriate ways to address key issues and recommends a way forward.

The report includes:

- A brief description of the site and context
- An outline of the histories and traditions of mana whenua associated with Raahui Pookeka
- The key issues and concerns of Whanui for the existing and future management of proposed quarry expansion and fill areas; and
- Recommended approaches to manage matters of concern and future partnership opportunities for Whanui

### 1.4 Intellectual Property

The Gleeson's Quarry & Managed Fill and Regional Consents Cultural Impact Assessment Report remains the intellectual property of the Waahi Whaanui Trust and is provided for the purposes of resource consent applications.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 The Proposal

Gleeson Quarries Huntly Limited (Gleeson Quarries, owned by Gleeson and Cox Ltd) and Gleeson Managed Fill Limited seek resource consent for the disposal of quarry overburden material as well as imported cleanfill to four new fill areas within Gleeson Quarries Huntly Ltd (GQHL) landholdings. The proposed works at the site will result in the loss of approximately 1,530 m<sup>2</sup> of wetland habitat in three of

the four proposed fill areas and potential destruction of roosting and foraging habitat for long-tailed bats (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*) in two of the four proposed fill areas. As appropriate, ecological mitigation has been proposed.

## 2.2 Site Location and Activity

The quarry has been operating since at least the 1930's, where new and replacement resource consents were applied for in 1999 and granted in 2000.

The Regional Consents which were obtained in 2000 included resource consents for a water take from the Waikato River, diversion and discharge of stormwater runoff, land disturbance in a high-risk area, discharge of stormwater, discharge of overburden and groundwater take. These are due to expire in June 2020 and the replacement of these resource consents is critical for the continuation of the quarry.

There are two remaining regional consents (for earthworks and vegetation clearance within a high-risk erosion area and to divert an ephemeral watercourse) that do not expire until 2045.

Just for future reference, the following existing regional resource consents table held by Gleeson Huntly Quarries Limited (Stevenson Waikato Limited) will all expire 14 July 2020 and the replacement of these consents is required in order for the quarry to continue the extraction of aggregates.

Consent Number	Regional Resource Consent details		Application
AUTH103160.01.01	Surface water take	Take up to 1200 cubic metres of water per day from the Waikato River for dust suppression and aggregate processing purposes.	<b>Replacement</b> application required
AUTH103161.01.01	Diversion	Divert and discharge clean stormwater runoff from surrounding farmland and rehabilitated quarry workings into an unnamed tributary of the Waikato River.	<b>Replacement</b> application required
AUTH103162.01.01	Land - disturbance	To carry out works in a high risk area during the extension of the current overburden disposal area and the maintenance of bunds that run alongside natural waterways that run through the quarry.	<b>Replacement</b> application
AUTH103163.01.02	Land - stormwater	Discharge settled stormwater and process water at various locations around the quarry.	<b>Replacement</b> application required

Consent Number	Regional Resource Consent details		Application
AUTH103164.01.02	Land - solid waste	To place up to 700,000 m <sup>3</sup> of overburden onto the ground at the southern overburden disposal site, for metal extraction, purposes, where contaminants emanating from (stormwater runoff) may enter an unnamed tributary of the Waioateatua Stream.	No replacement application required - resource consent will lapse  <i>New overburden discharge permits have been applied for under application for Fill Area 5 (APP141137) &amp; also Managed Fill Areas 2-4 application.</i>
AUTH103165.01.01	Ground water take	To take up to 20 cubic metres of water per day from an underground source, for pit de-watering purposes.	<b>Replacement</b> application required
AUTH103166.01.01	Air - dust	Discharge contaminants into the air.	No replacement application required as the activity is now a permitted activity in the Operative WRP- resource consent will lapse
AUTH120768.01.01	Land - Disturbance	Undertake earthworks and vegetation clearance for quarrying purposes within a high-risk erosion area.	Only expires 30/6/2045
AUTH120769.01.01	Diversion	Divert an ephemeral watercourse in association with quarrying activities	Only expires 30/6/2045

A Pā Site (Māori site of Significance S14/14) has been identified as part of the Waikato Proposed District Plan which is located on the far North eastern side of the quarry boundary. However , no proposed quarry activity or fill activities will occur near the site .

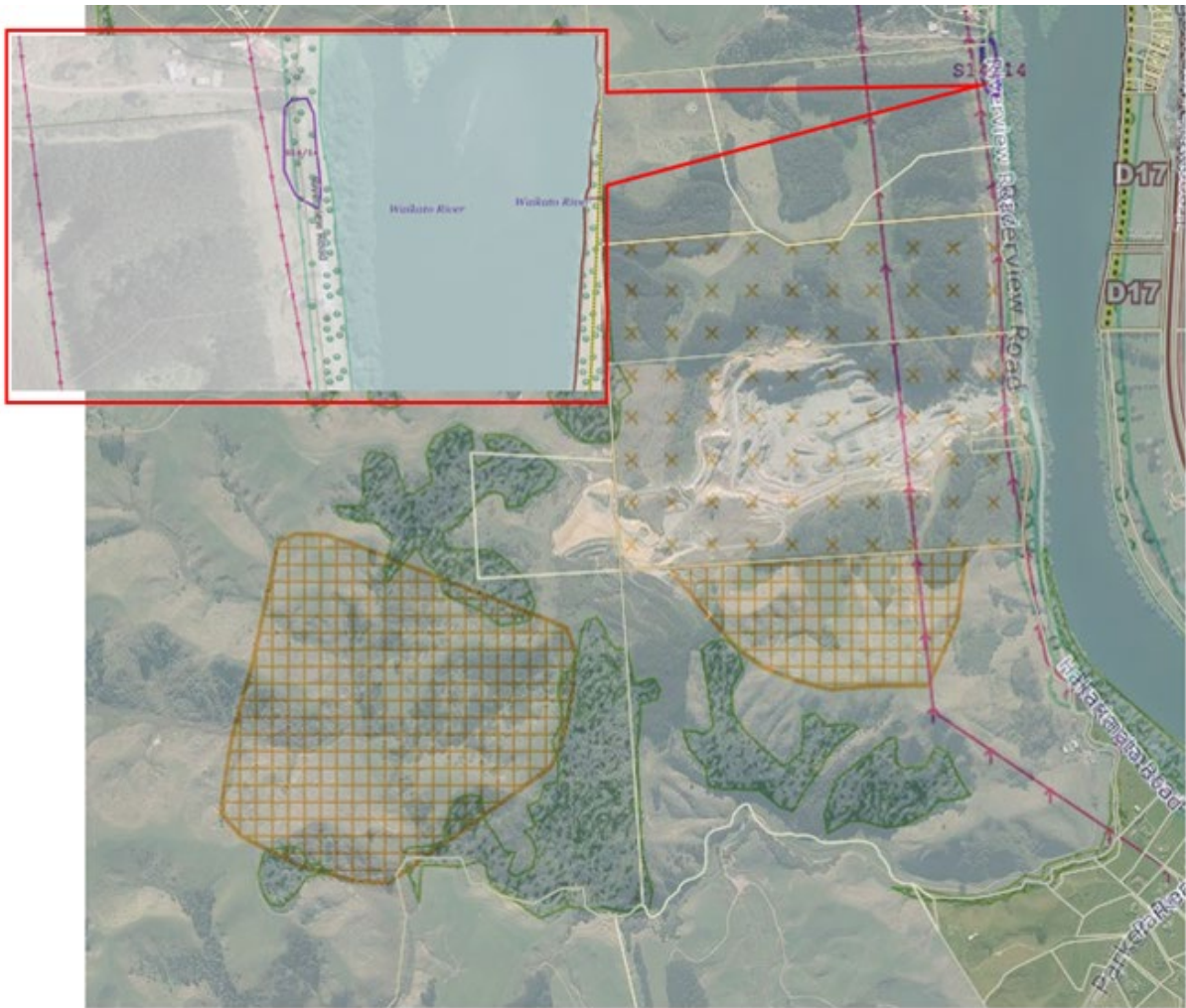


Figure 1: Pā site on the quarry property boundary

The Managed Fill application, 3 gullies proposed to be filled with a mix of clean and managed fill, include areas 2, 3 and 4.

Fill Area 5 is a separate application involving deposition of quarry overburden only.

The total land area of gullies 2-4 is 13ha, and the projected fill volume of the combined gullies is 2 million cubic meters - taking between 6-8 years to complete.

The levels of contaminants in the managed fill are tested before arriving at site, with controls in place for further testing after arriving on site (in terms of concentration and leachability limits) which are stringently monitored by independent experts and WRC monitoring officers.

Any loads which fail tests are quarantined for further testing, and then either accepted or rejected once results are known.



Figure 2 : Site locatoin – Fill areas

The proposed overburden/managed fill operation is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies of the Waikato Regional Plan and promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources as required by Part 2 of the Resource Management Act.

As mentioned , fill Area 2, 3 and 4 will comprise of a mix of clean and managed fill material. The proposed cleanfill and managed fill material includes:

- Managed fill
- Construction & Demolition fill
- Less than 5% organic material
- Asbestos
- Peat
- Marine sediment
- Acid sulphate soils

It is proposed to complete a three-step acceptance criterion for the acceptance or rejection of contaminated material.



In relation to staging, only one Fill Area is proposed to be worked at any one time and is to be completed and stabilised in accordance with geotechnical recommendations before filling starts on the next.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The preparation of this CIA involved:

- Literature review of historical and cultural background research and information;
- Site visit to the Gleeson's Huntly Quarry site;
- Review of technical reports included in the consent application and consultation hui with Waahi Whaanui Trust marae;
- Write up of Cultural Impact Assessment;
- Development of recommendations & methods to protect fauna and flora of cultural and ecological significance and protect any identified (or unidentified) cultural features or sites, and avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse effects on cultural values;

The preparation of this CIA aligns to relevant iwi management plans and planning documents. Specifically, these include:

- Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao – Waikato Tainui Environmental Plan
- Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato – the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River

Historical background research involved systematically examining historic documents, accounts and events relating to the area. Some of this information has already been collected and collated as part of the Kaitiaki Environmental Impact Assessment- Huntly Expressway Cultural Impact Assessment. Reading and reviewing relevant Cultural Impact Assessment Reports and consent documentation in relation to the large-scale developments throughout Huntly, including:

- Tangata Whenua Working Group Kaitiaki Environmental Impact Assessment for Huntly Section of Waikato Expressway;
- Puke Coal Cultural values Report;
- Huntly Quarry Cultural Values Report;
- Principled Based Review of Huntly Power Station; and
- Research documentation both primary and secondary sources

As mentioned, a Waahi Whaanui Trust mana whenua hui was conducted on 30<sup>th</sup> of July 2020. The meeting was attended by Glesson and Cox Ltd owner James Glesson and team. A presentation

Local marae were present to discuss and raise key matters relating too:

- Aligning to relevant legislation, namely Te Ture Whai Mana
- No contamination and discharge into the Waikato River, Lake Puketirini and Lake Waahi to ensure no negative impact to water quality now and into the future
- Net biodiversity gain and betterment within the quarry site, focus on fauna and flora
- Ensure no legacy impact beyond the ownership timeframe of the current owner
- We don't want Auckland's rubbish dumped in our back yard
- Further consultation with key community groups should occur
- No impact on waahi tapu
- Partnership towards mana whenua and community wellbeing
- Embedding cultural monitoring ( Maturanga Maaori ) as a condition of consent

The Maturanga Maaori Management Plan was considered to be a a living document and will continue to evolve to monitor the western science monitoring framework and meet the stringent management plan requirements of the site.

Meetings were also held with Waikato District Council staff in 2019 and 2020.

#### 4. TECHNICAL REPORTS

The technical reports that have been reviewed by Whanui are as follows

- Geotechnical Assessment prepared by GAIA Engineers
- Archaeological Assessment prepared by Clough & Associates
- Ecology Assessment prepared by Boffa Miskell

Further reports that will require assessment by appropriately qualified experts include:

- Fill Assessment and Design Report prepared by Terra Mining
- Noise Assessment prepared by Hegley Acoustics Consultants
- Traffic Assessment prepared by TEAM Traffic
- Contaminants Discharge/Waste Acceptance criteria prepared by Pattle Delmore Partners (PDP)

- Fill Management Plan prepared by Paua Planning & Pattle Delmore Partners
- Asbestos Management Plan prepared by Pattle Delmore Partners
- Visual & Landscape prepared by LA4
- Erosion and Sediment Control prepared by Erosion Management Ltd
- Air Discharge assessment prepared by Pattle Delmore Partners

## 5. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

### 5.1 Te Ture Whai Mana ( Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River )

Te Ture Whai Mana is consistent with the overarching purpose of the settlement between Waikato-Tainui and the Crown to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

The Vision and Strategy responds to four fundamental issues as set out below:

1. The degradation of the Waikato River and its catchment has severely compromised Waikato River iwi in their ability to exercise Mana Whakahaere or conduct their tikanga and kawa;

2. Over time, human activities along the Waikato River and land uses through its catchments have degraded the Waikato River and reduced the relationships and aspirations of communities with the Waikato River;

3. The processes of the Waikato River have been altered over time by physical intervention, land use and subsurface hydrological changes. The cumulative effects of these uses have degraded the Waikato River; and

4. It will take time and commitment to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River.

The vision statement of the Vision and Strategy/Te Ture Whaimana Tooku awa koiora me oona pikonga he kura tangihia o te maataamuri - The river of life, each curve more beautiful than the last.

### 5.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The RMA recognises the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga as a matter of national importance (Part 2 s.

6(e)), the protection of historic heritage sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu (s. 6(f)), as well as provision for customary rights s.6 (g). Section 7(a) of the Act identifies kaitiakitanga as a matter that particular regard must be given in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural

and physical resources, and section 8 establishes that all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Treaty of Waitangi provides for the exercise of kawanatanga (the right of the Crown to govern), while actively protecting tino rangatiratanga (self-determination) of tangata whenua with respect to their natural, physical and spiritual resources.

Tangata whenua refers to the iwi (tribe) or hapu (sub-tribe) who hold mana whenua, the traditional status, rights and responsibilities over a particular area in respect of their natural, physical and spiritual resources. Huntly Quarry Ltd as a party acting under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) recognises it has both statutory and moral obligations to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi pursuant to (s8 RMA).

### 5.3 Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 is the statute for local authorities. The provisions of this Act which require specific consideration of Māori interests and principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are therefore of fundamental importance. In particular, section 4 refers to opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes.

### 5.4 Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 replaced the Historic Places Act 1993 on 20th May 2014. The legislation reforms the governance of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust in line with its status as a Crown entity and streamlines many procedures under the Act. In the case of sites of interest to Māori, the archaeologist approved to undertake archaeological work under an authority must have skills and competencies relating to recognising and respecting Māori values and have access to appropriate cultural support.

### 5.5 Waikato Regional Policy Statement

Objectives and policies within the WRPS that are important and relevant to the CIA are;

Objective 3.4 Health and wellbeing of the Waikato River – the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River is restored and protected and Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato (the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River) is achieved.

Policy 8.5 Waikato River catchment - Recognise Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato – the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River – as the primary direction-setting document for the Waikato River and develop an integrated, holistic and co-ordinated approach to implementation.

Objective 3.16 Riparian areas and wetlands – Riparian areas and wetlands are managed to b) maintain or enhance; i) water quality, ii) indigenous biodiversity iii) natural hazard risk reduction, iv) cultural values, v) riparian habitat quality and extent; and vi) wetland quality and extent.

Objective 3.19 Ecological integrity and indigenous biodiversity - The full range of ecosystem types, their extent and the indigenous biodiversity that those ecosystems can support exist in a healthy and functional state.

Policy 11.1 Maintain and enhance indigenous biodiversity - Promote positive indigenous biodiversity outcomes to maintain the full range of ecosystem types and maintain or enhance their spatial extent as necessary to achieve healthy ecological functioning of ecosystems.

Policy 11.2 Protect significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna - Significant indigenous vegetation and the significant habitats of indigenous fauna shall be protected by ensuring the characteristics that contribute to its significance are not adversely affected to the extent that the significance of the vegetation or habitat is reduced.

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT

The following section describes the cultural effects of concern, which have been outlined and assessed by Whanui. This includes a summary table as an overview of effects.

### 6.1 Overview of Cultural / Environmental Effects

Issue	Effects of concern	Response	Mitigation / mātauranga Maori Environmental Monitoring Plan
Air quality	Adverse effects on health and nuisance effects	WWT consider air quality effects will be minor as the only anticipated discharge into the air is dust generated by the exposed surfaces, trucks dumping and machinery spreading the overburden/managed fill material on site.	WWT will work with Gleeson's to develop Mātauranga Maori Environmental Monitoring Plan including opportunities for WWT to input into the Dust Management Plan and to undertake air quality monitoring.
Ecological impacts	Depletion of local ecological resources, habitats, biodiversity for long tailbats, lizards, aquatic / fish species, vegetation. Vegetation on the edge of planted pines in Fill Area 5 was cleared between 17 and 31 October to allow detailed	WWT consider indigenous ecological values of the area as extremely high as potential roosting habitat were identified in large pines in Fill Area 2, 4 and 5. and therefore request completed management plans including ecological restoration and mitigation management plan	WWT to work with Gleeson's to develop Maatauranga Maori Environmental Monitoring Plan including opportunities for compensation Area 4 which encompasses the stream gully and a small tributary that joins the true left bank of the mainstream approximately half way down the gully. And compensation Area 5 consists of a gully drained by one watercourse.  Whanui to input Maatauranga Maaori into proposed compensation plan/areas to address the loss of wetland and long-tailed bat habitat at the proposed fill locations as required

	geotechnical investigations		in the Ecological Management Plan (EMP) and a Bat Management Plan (BMP) which will be prepared by suitably qualified and experienced specialists.
Water quality and aquatic life	Effects on health and wellbeing of WWT is linked to water quality and protecting aquatic life / fish species within the local stream within gully 2 including the receiving waterbodies of Waikato River, namely lake Puketirini and Lake Waahi	Direct discharge of waste, effluent or other pollutants, is unacceptable and offensive to mana whenua. Whanui consider water quality and aquatic life / fish as high, therefore request appropriate mitigation as aligned to recommendations drafted in this report.	Whanui to work with Gleeson's to develop Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan including opportunities for WWT to undertake water quality monitoring.  No effluent discharge except for stormwater which includes sedimentation is expected however water quality of tributaries in the compensation area be recorded 'before' and 'after' stream works and riparian enhancement implemented, and these records compared as part of Maatauranga data base.
Landscape	Highly modified landscape  Effects of vegetation removal and soil disturbance.	Whanui landscape effects will be minor.	Whanui to work with Gleeson to input into the development, implementation and monitoring of Landscape Rehabilitation Plan.  Gleeson to provide WWT opportunity to observe all topsoil removal in as part of cultural monitoring in fill area 2,3,4 and 5  Accidental discovery protocols will be adopted by Gleeson to ensure appropriate protocols that respect tikanga and mātauranga Maori are observed.
Geology / Hydrology	Potential effects on geology and overburden disposal area.	Whanui Geology effects will be minor.	Whanui will work with Gleeson Ltd to develop Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan. including dye tracing to better understand waterways and inform

tikanga and traditional knowledge  
of local streams

It is recorded that if any unrecorded sites are exposed during the works, standard archaeological protocols will be followed, including ceasing of works, notifying Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and undertaking all record/information recovery required under the archaeological provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

It is hoped that Gleeson will agree to work with Whanui to develop a Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan for the resource consent application, as a resource consent condition.

## 6.2 Ecology effects

Whanui continue to be concerned at the localised depletion of ecological resources, habitat for critically endangered longtail bat, taonga species of fish and invertebrate, including movements and the ability of the local ecosystem to manage natural habitats and increase biodiversity.

Taking a holistic ecosystem approach, Whnau supports the 3.75ha area of regenerating bush which is classified as Significant Natural Area, located further west of the fill sites which will be permanently covenanted and restored – including replanting with native species, weed and pest control and fencing.

Whanui support what Gleeson have also proposed, which is a 1.5ha 'Pekapeka (Bat) Reserve' area in response to loss of exotic trees within Fill Area 4 that will provide potential bat habitat. This will be covenanted and protected in perpetuity, with pest control measures being implemented to provide safe haven for roosting and feeding Pekapeka.

**Whanui consider that the proposal will have significant effects on ecological values. As a result of proposed restoration of Compensation areas as well as restoration and protection of SNA and pekapeka reserve, and inclusion of Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan as a resource consent condition, the concerns of Whanui regarding ecology should be addressed.**



### 6.3 Water Quality

The health and wellbeing of mana whenua is directly linked to the health and wellbeing of water quality. Water quality and protection of aquatic life in the stream is a requirement for any tributary within the project area. The Waikato River, Lake Puketirini and Lake Waahi are vitally important water sources that service the cultural and environmental aspirations of mana whenua, including recreational and food source. These wai ora – taonga need to be protected for legacy and livelihood purposes.

The proposed erosion and sediment control methodology incorporates the current industry best-practice techniques. It will require all runoff from within each fill site to be discharged to a sediment retention pond that will be flocculated to enhance settlement and retention of sediment and any heavy metals. It will also require that the maximum open filling area will be no more than 3ha at any time, even though the sediment retention ponds will be sized to service the full fill area of each gully.

Such ponds have been measured at achieving an average 95% retention of sediment that enters the device, based on the full contributing catchment of the device being open and exposed to erosion. The chemical that will be used for flocculation will be applied in accordance with a chemical treatment management plan that sets the dosing rate at a level that will enhance treatment efficiency while ensuring pH is retained with a range 5.5 to 9, which avoids any downstream toxicity effects. While the most likely chemical to be used is aluminium based, it is well understood and generally the most effective at enhancing sediment settlement rates. It is also used in water treatment plants such as those servicing Hamilton-Kirikiroa and Te Kauwhata. The Alum floc used in Hamilton-Kirikiroa and Te Kauwhata WTP also removes over 90% of dissolved metals.

The site is at least 2.7km channel length from Lake Puketirini and the natural stream system that it contributes to (being in the headwaters of those sub-catchments) becomes a farm drainage system and then the drainage channel along the north side of Rotowaru Road, before entering the lake. It is important to note that the sediment retention ponds will be discharging during and immediately after rainfall. Those are the times when the turbidity and sediment load within the existing watercourses / drainage channels are also elevated. During dry weather when the watercourses and channels are only carrying baseflow, the sediment retention ponds will not be discharging.

Each sediment retention pond is sized to accommodate flow from an area greater than that of the fill alone. The stormwater treatment systems is designed to remove contaminants from the stormwater – the settling ponds and Al floc will remove dissolved and total contaminants from the stormwater.

Whanui demand no impact of discharge and decline of water quality into any receiving waterbodies. The health of the Waikato River, Lake Puketirini, Lake Waahi is paramount.

Therefore Whanui expect water quality of tributaries recorded 'before' any works start on the stream relocation. Whanui also want the water quality of the relocated stream recorded 'after' the stream relocation works have been completed and the riparian management measures (including riparian planting and stock exclusion) implemented. These 'before' and 'after' water quality records will then be compared, where Whanui expect the water quality 'after' the completion of the stream works and the implementation of the riparian management measures to be not any worse, and more likely to be better.

Whanui also expect the monitoring of sediment in the tributaries of the stream will be undertaken during all earthwork's operations on the site, and that there will be opportunities for WWT to be involved in this water quality monitoring.

**As a result of these measures to address water quality being considered as part of the consent conditions as best practise with appropriate controls, alongside Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan, the concerns of Whanui regarding water quality should be alleviated.**

#### 6.4 Landscape

Through discussions, Whanui is aware that Gleeson proposes to address the landscape effects of the proposed overburden disposal through land stabilisation and landscape rehabilitation. This includes preparing and submitting a Landscape Rehabilitation Plan to Council. Landscape effects will be minimised by the configuration of the shape and form of the overburden footprint. Tree planting will also occur throughout the proposal.

Whanui expects the Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan to include opportunities for input into the development, implementation and monitoring of this Landscape Rehabilitation Plan.

Furthermore, before any soil disturbance and vegetation removal occurs part of the proposed works Gleeson's will provide Whanui, acting as cultural monitors to observe all topsoil removal as part of cultural monitoring.

Gleeson's has also advised that during all vegetation removal and soil disturbance works on the site, accidental discovery protocols will also be adopted by the company, in the event any urupa, taonga, koiwi

or artefact material are discovered during any works, appropriate protocols that respect tikanga and Maatauranga Maaori are observed. The company has requested these accidental discovery protocols be included as consent conditions of any resource consent, which are supported by Whanui.

**Whanui consider the proposal will have minor adverse effects on landscape. Further the ability to input into the Landscape Rehabilitation Plan as part of the Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan, cultural monitoring opportunities provided and adopting accidental discovery protocols, have addressed any concerns of Whanui has relating to effects on the landscape.**

## 6.5 Geology / Hydrology

The main concern relating to geology and for Whanui was the possible location of koiwi.

## 6.6 Visual

Visual effects result from changes to specific views and the visual amenity experienced by mana whenua. Through consultation, the existing quarry footprint and visual effects experienced need to be seen in relation to the existing quarry operations.

In the case of this visual assessment, which concerns residential views only, the most sensitive residential audiences (not discounting the relevance of a close proximity view), are those which have an outlook or specific view from within their dwellings or outdoor living areas towards the Quarry activities.

**Based on the level of visual effects currently experienced any addition would likely not be significant and assuming this to be the case Whanui does not consider visual effects to be a significant issue and implementing the landscape measures proposed by LA4 will allay any concerns of Whanui regarding visual effects.**

## 6.7 Environmental Bond

Whanui support Waikato Regional Council requesting, as part of the conditions of consent, that performance bonds be put in place to cover the eventual rehabilitation of certain working areas, and mitigation areas, namely:

- Rehabilitation of managed fill gullies
- Fencing, weed and pest control and planting of mitigation areas
- Quarry bond

This serves as environmental insurance bond and or requirement to mitigate environmental issues should they arise.

## 6.8 Mitigation

Whanui wishes to establish and maintain a long-term relationship that has mutual benefits and outcomes for Whanui and Gleeson's which includes working through any issues associated with quarry development and proposed fill operations and maintaining a kaitiakitanga or guardianship role over the whenua.

These opportunities for Whanui include (but are not limited to) partnering with Gleeson's to:

- Input into the development, implementation and monitoring of Maatauranga Maaori
- Input into the development, implementation and monitoring of Landscape Rehabilitation Plan;
- Undertake cultural monitoring during topsoil removal;
- Monitoring performance of operations against the Managed Fill management plans
- Undertaking kaitiaki responsibilities on fill material entering the site in a facilitated manner;
- Monitoring water quality and/or discharge and
- Developing partnership outcomes

It is considered that a partnership be developed between Waahi Whaanui Trust and Gleeson, and the development of a Maatauranga Maaori Environmental Monitoring Plan is consistent with the objective and policy directives in the relevant statutory planning documents discussed, particularly the relevant objectives and policies in the Te Ture Whai Mana, Regional Policy Statement for Waikato and the Waikato District Plan which recognise the need to provide for Maatauranga Maaori.

## 7. WHANUI POSITION STATEMENT

In the interests of ensuring that the values of Whanui are acknowledged throughout the report and embedded within the consent application process, Whanui do not oppose to the resource consents sought for managed fill sites within quarry landholding, subject to agreed management plans and mitigation measures being adopted throughout the consent.

## 8. CONCLUSION

Ngaati Mahuta, Ngaati Whaawhaakia, Ngaati Kuarangi hold strong historical and cultural associations with the whenua and wai that Gleeson's Quarry operates. The hapuu and marae within Huntly are represented by Waahi Whaanui Trust and the vision of the trust is based the aspirations to provide better opportunities for their people and their environs.

The proposal by Gleeson Quarry to gradually expand westwards and require resource consent for Managed fill and overburden Disposal as well as dispose of is not opposed by Whanui subject to further mitigation and additional consent conditions.